

General Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Jordanian Society: A study in Social Geography

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Abstract

Jordan is located in the southwestern part of Asia, it has an important strategic site, forming impressions of liaison between the Arabian Peninsula to the South, Mesopotamia and Syria in the North, it was a place of transit and residence for many migrations, Arabic and Islamic, conquests and invasions that devastated region through history, these conditions have led to the diversification of the assets of the population, the diversity of social characteristics.

This research aims to study and analyze the sociodemographic characteristics of Jordanian society, in methodology of social geography, that explain spatial behavior as a form of social interaction, caused by life in the environment around it.

The study found several results notably: The population of Jordan are social unit interconnected, despite the great diversity of their assets, and their demographic and sociological, and the diversity of their natural environments, study also found several recommendations, including: strengthening national unity, through the achievement of equality for all categories of Jordanian society.

Keywords: demography ,Jordanian society, population structure, social groups, nuclear family.

Introduction:

Jordan located in the southern west part of Asia Continental or the southern east part from Syrian land between meridians 34° and 52° to 39° in the east and between the two latitudes 29° and 17° to 33° and 23° in the north.(fig.1).

Jordan Lands, long ago, had survived people from different nations in continuous way, it had many civilizations, beside settling of Sematic migrations which were built on them civilizations committees which were doubled on it at that time. As were built huge kingdoms in different areas: Moabean, Adomean, Napatiens on the southern part, Ammonites in the middle, and Gileadians and Ghassanid in the north, and the extension of the Romans, Byzantines influence then on the land of Jordan in 63 AD, the area remained under the control of Romanian during the four hundred years, until the advent of Islam and end to the Byzantine rule on the hands of Arabs and Muslims who were came from the Arabian Peninsula.

Still, Jordan had been part of many Islamic Rules Systems (Umayyad, Abassed, Fatimid, Mamlukes, Ottomans) till in 1918 were Jordan (early of the twelfth century) exposed during it all Syria to cruciferous attacks and campaigns.

In 1921 Jordan Emirate was established and Prince Abdullah the son of Sheriff Hussein bin Ali became ruler for this region, and Hashemite Family ruled Jordan till these days.

Upon historical circumstances which passed through it Jordan ordered to expose their nation for large racialism mixing so the origin of the populations had many types and varied which was resulted in varied in their Socio-Demographic characteristics. Here, we will find the problem which gave the study its importance, reasons and importance, that aimed to discover these characteristics which gave Jordan its contemporary personality beside another important factor gave Jordan special Socialization resembled in making Jordanians Like Bedouins in their behavior and traditions upon its geographical site and its short distance from Arabian Peninsula from where many Bedouin Arab Tribes immigrated from that area and settled on Jordan land(Al-Mousa,2003,341).

Researcher followed in his study the Socio-Geographical Methodology which exegesis the site behavior as one of the shapes of Social interaction resulted from the life of the person in his environment(Deab,2010,823-862), To achieve the aims of this study it was built on eight cores:

First- the General Demographic Characteristics for Population in Jordan.

Second- the General Characteristics for the Jordanian Society.

Third- Social Groups in Jordan.

Fourth- Traditions, Habits and Social Values in Jordan.

Fifth- the Social Changes in Jordan.

Sixth- Social transformation in Jordan.

Seventh- Socio-Problems in Jordan

Eighth- Closure.

Follow a study for each core from the previous cores:

First- the General Demographic Characteristics for Population in Jordan (Gharaybeh,2005,40-53) .

1:1 Origin of Populations: we mentioned above that the east side of the river Jordan was path for many Arab Immigrations, Islamic Wars, Visions which go from west to east and we mentioned, also, that many groups of people who passed from Jordan settled in it, this one purpose for diverse in population origins.

When we study the components of Jordan society we find:

a- Ethnographic structure(National, Racial): Jordan is compose majority from Arabs (98%) and minors (2%) from Cherkas, Chesham, Akrad, Armin, and Syrian.

B- Ethnologic structure (genealogy): majority of Jordanians belonged to Caucasian race (Sematic race) the branch of Mediterranean Sea, so, there are no racing problems in Jordan because of mixing, wedding, religious and social ideas among the populations,

c- Linguistic structure: Jordan composed of nation talking Arabic Language and rarely you may find any person speaks in another language.

d- Religious structure: Islamic persons composed about 94% in Jordan and 6% Christians but they belonged to Arab race.

1:2 Growth of the Population and their Geographical Distribution: In Jordan there is high growth in population (Table 1):

1- High rates of birth events.

2- Coactive Immigrations which was exposed to it Jordan.

3- The less ratio of dead persons because of the better level of health care and live.

This resulted in (Al-Daher,2001,108):

1- Increased in internal immigration from the villages to civilized site.

2- Civilized is more.

3- High ratio of dependents.

4- Dysfunction in population distribution.

5- Increasing in the ratio of poverty and unemployment (23%).

6- Low level of income.

7- Expanding in infrastructure services

8- Decrease in the ratio of worker women.

Populations Omissions pointed to increasing in the volume of Jordanian population increased from 1994 to 2004 more than one million persons during ten years, this will mean, increasing in the birth events in different ratios among governorates as illustrated in table 2.

With the continuous increasing in population growth the population density increased to receive 60 person/Km² as increased the ratio of city population to 79% and the population distributed geographically on the counties as illustrated in table 3:

As we can noticed from table 3 that 90.7% from the population of Jordan settled in 49% from its area, and nearly two third of population in the moderate county except it occupied only 17% from the whole area (www.jordan.jo)

No doubt that population growth in this way will decline from economic growth, as, it has continued pressure on the central constructions or infrastructure plus high ratio of poverty and unemployment, all of these need successful speed national plan for population policy to manipulate this phenomena.

In a declare for the manager of Population Propaganda in the Higher Council (Addostour,2005,36): population of Jordan will duplicated through 28 years to receive 10.6 Million in 2032.

Also, pointed to the national work plan for birth events health for the years 2003-2007, It is a plan came from the government to perform national and strategic aims and purposes for the population which was agreed on it from the Ministry Council in 2002.

1:3 population Structure:

If we discuss the brief used details for population structure in Jordan we will notice the following:

a- Sex Structure we can notice that the number of males in 2004 are 2.757.700 and number of females are 2.592.300 to mean that more the half of the Kingdom Population are males in ratio (2.2%) to point to increase in the ratio of outside workers is high from male youth group, they are mainly from Syria and Egypt in the first degree.

b-Age Structure: it is dividing population to age groups: children, youth and old people, from careful study for population statistics in Jordan it's clear that there are three millions from the origin of five millions have got ages less than twenty five years : three among five Jordanian are from early youth people.

To lead to increase in fertility and the high ratio in number of children 40% and the ratio of old people (65 years old and more) approximately 3% as the ratio 57% resembled people in the work age (15-64 years) , (Addostour,2005.36-37), so the workers in Jordan distributed on services sector (67%) and producing products (Owdeh,2002,164) the other ratio.

As illustrated above we can notice:

1- Jordanian society is youth society and the Jordanian population pyramid has wide base.

2- high ratio of dependents.

3- increasing in pressure on the infrastructure service applied for children and youth people.

Second- General Characteristics for Jordanian Society

Jordanian structure has independent shape, it has distinguished character resulted from mixing and wedding old and modern among races and many groups from many origins settled on the Jordanian Land, Jordanian Society witnessed low ratio of growth population in the period since 1921 (establishing Jordanian Emirate) and 1950 (before the union of both two sides of the river) but this grow became in high speed in the period later as mentioned in one of the studies (Al-Tal,1978,11)from the reasons for population growth:

a-The union of both two sides for river Jordan on 24/1/1950.

b-Educational development which was witnessed by the Jordanian Society.

c-Arab and international effects because of interior and exterior dealing with the foreign and Arab countries, in general, Jordanian Society, belonged to the Arab World ad Islamic World in its religion, history, and its civilization and policy according to these factors and other factors the Jordanian Society distinguished in many characteristics:

2:1 strong relations among the family and its consolidation in the Jordanian Society according to many factors from these the nature of values system and the public relations which depend on the band of family and tribe and from the shapes of the strong family bands in Jordan (Al-Hindi,1990,17):

- the strong relations among sisters and brothers.

- high respectful between husbands and cooperative between them.

The positive relation with relatives and its success with the parents of the wife and the husband, in other words , with the family of the husband and the family of the wife which were called directive family.

2:2 high rate of marriage age among Jordanian young people (males and females) so the marriage age increased to 30 years among males when the ratio increased among females to 24 years nearly, all of these referred to the nature of socio- economic life in the Jordanian Society (high expenditures for marriage) and the long years of education adding the university and the school.

2:3 Declining in relatives wedding phenomena, which was popular in the Jordanian Society, till short period, one of the studies which was completed by one of the researchers in sociology (Kheri,1985,80) pointed to that marriage from cousin daughter shaped 20%, uncle daughter 5.1%, from the aunt daughters 5% and from the family 2.5% to sum 32.6% only the marriage of relatives opposite to 66.4% the marriage persons has not a relation.

2:4 Monetary Social Cooperative among relatives: in bad, happy circumstances and difficult circumstances, as mention in our religious marks, and respecting Jordanian traditions which were accumulated inside them upon one age to another.

2:5 higher of the women placement in the Jordanian Society in the early of fifteenth from the last century and because the wide opportunity for education, and working for women, regulations and legislations which issued one after another which strengthened and support the site of the women in the society.

2:6 in spite of what women achieved from gained points to raise her site but the Jordanian Society still masculine society gave the male higher site from the women even what upon the women received from education achievement and power and this is appeared in most Jordanian environments.

2:7 dominant of nuclear family and decline in the growth of extended family in the Jordanian Society according to economic circumstances and change most of the population ward to work in official works and services on the account of the agriculture, grazing and high ratio of civilized people: as some studies cleared that in the Jordanian Society the ratio of nuclear families are 74.9% in urbanite environments 72.2% in semi urbanite environment 69.3% in urban environments (Kheri,1985,41-45).

2:8 high ratio of socioeconomic structural characteristics for Jordanian nuclear families, this incline specially connected with education degree, occupation, and the independence of the house, that clearly for both the husband and the wife because high degree of education plus increasing in income and better living and health care in general in Jordan.

2:9 volume of the family, especially nuclear family, go forward increasing agree with study that pointed to 53% of nuclear families their sons do not increase than four persons and 33.2% from these families their persons among 5-8 and more than 8% the sons are more than 9 persons (Kheri,1985,74-75).

2:10 Jordanian population pyramid have wide base because increasing in the ratio of children in the Jordanian community.

2:11 tribe characteristics is the dominant type in the Jordanian Society specially in the two environments Bedouin and villages that is tribe mentioned as branch from the branches Jordan Society Establishments, they also started to clear themselves as on the components of the Parliaments on elections ((Al-Khaza'aleh,2003,247-249)

2:12 Jordanian society distinguished in solidity, high connectivity and charity in spite of religious, traditions and cultural varied related to good religious education and married among their groups beside policy direction that making for achieving national unity and make it great among the persons of the society.

2:13 Jordan Society distinguished in, and in different degrees, in its environments in many good social behaviors from them: generosity, helping others and charity beside others.

Third: social groups in Jordan: There are several criteria for the division of social groups of the population, and the adoption of these standards we can divide the Jordanian society into:

3:1 adoption of the standard social structure(Anton,2003,22) :Jordanian Society distributes depending on the following criteria:

a- Family: it shapes the community basic unity.

b- Consulting and Documenting group: it was named also what depend other son it, and it contains many families take in their opinion in matters related to land, heritage, marriage and local policy they are consisting of many brothers or cousins from the first degree and their families.

c- Relatives: it contained men related to the father with their wives

d- Tribe : it is the largest social groups and has large role in society control beside its important role in the field of local policy so this group appeared in the Bedouin and rural societies and less appearing in the city.

3:2 depending on age structure criteria: it is important demographic criteria to point to the power of the power of the country and how we can fix work power in it, thus, Jordanian society is divided into the following groups:

a-Children Group or young people group: they are lower than 15 years and they shape high ratio in Jordanian Society as mentioned in the Jordanian National Documents in 1991: the children have the right to gain the best level of care and protect from the parents and the government to build strong and independence beside cooperative personality for Jordanian child without distinguished between males and females, so the ratio of children in the Jordanian Society are 39.6% in 2001 (G.S.D,2001,5)that is related to high ratio of fertility and the decrease in the ratio of infants death, related to, high level of living and health care.

b-Young People Group: (15-64 years) it is the working group and the nerve of production so the Jordanian National Documents gave them high important: youth people are the future of the country and they are the renewal human wealth as the government must put policies and national programs to sum their creative powers toward building and development as the ratio of this group in the Jordanian Society are 57.7%.

c-Elder People Group or old people group: (more than 65 years) their ratio are 2.7% the group includes old people among 60-65 years (Badarneh,2005,77).

In Jordanian Society there are high ratio of dependency as mentioned by some studies(Gharaybeh,1995,12) as a result of children high ratio of children and good ratio from the Jordanian Society from old people and special needs group (handicapped people) because high ratio of unemployment to rely on the young people group that is the working group the responsibility so the real dependence ratio in Jordan is the highest in the Arab World and in World in general to receive 5:1 (every working young man depend five persons) if we know that the ratio in the developing countries is 3:1 and in developed countries 2:1 here it did not clarified the amount of heavy for the Jordanian Society and its economy and what happened according to it from added pressures on the real resources and other facilities as health, feeding and education (AlAkel,1990,9).

3:3 depending on Population Environment Criteria (social living patterns): Jordanian Society are divided:

a-Urban residents: urban living was starting since the establishment of the Emirate in general and from the end of 1940s from the twentieth century in special according to settlements and security witnessed in Jordan, the union of both sides of Jordan, ultimately immigrations for Palestinians according to Arab- Israel wars and most of townsmen in Jordan settled in the biggest cities in Jordan: Amman, Zerqa and Irbid.

b- Rural residents: they are lived in villages and most of them working in agriculture to are found in Agricultural constituents resembled in Al-Ghor, Oasis, Rural Population concourses in the Jordanian Mountains (Mountains of Irbid, Ajloun, Al-Balqa'a, Al-Kerak, and AL- Tafelah).

c- Palestinian Camps Population in Al-Baq'a, Wihdat, Shniller and others.

d- In last year's Jordan Witnessed strong dimensioned toward civilized jumped from 11% in 1952 to 78% in 1992 on the account of declining in village's livers (64%to22%) and Bedouin people whom their ratio from half of the population nearly to solve in the Jordanian Society after their settlement. Here we will point to important fact that Jordanians had Bedouin Roots pulled them to their originality, magnanimity, brave and horsemanship pushed the responsible men in Jordan to depend them in the Jordanian Arm Forces which added to the Jordanian Society solidity and strong connecting among families members (Al-Daher,2001,134).

3:4 other divisions appeared for social groups depended on other criterion and summed them:

a- Occupations : Jordan Population were divided to employees, farmers, Carpenters and others

b- Sex: population were divided into males and females.

c- Social Status: population were divided into married, single, alone and divorced people.

d- Educational Status: divide din to educational (different levels) illiterates and the ratio of illiterate people declined in the Jordanian Society in high ratio.

e- Income Level: people divide into rich and poor people but the middle class with their importance had become less and less in the Jordanian Society.

f- Working Power: population were divided to:

1- People in Working Age: they are well known in working humans and divided in to branches: active economic population (working people) and people who are outside the working power like: Students, good wives, special needs and others.

2- People who are outside working age: (old people and young people).

Fourth- Traditions, Habits, and Social Values in Jordan

4:1 traditions in Jordan: Resembled in Traditions concept: social gained performances the individual gained them from the society who raised in it and they are some forms of behaviors and committees performances related to holistic place among the individuals of the society because they were considered in their view: the deeds that keep their honor, gained the respect and high favored position in the society they lived it (Obeidat,1997,21).

Traditions were taken in heritage from one age to another within the time so the individual increased his loyalty to traditions with passing time because what person do and make the other fell good he will repeat it as he wished that others did his deeds specially if this person like these people like his son for example (Al-Kurd,1985,51).

Traditions, as usually, did not take for all society classes but it include group or community of people without spread them for all levels in this society, every profession has its traditions, and traditional customs, and each layer has its own traditions (Obeidat,1997,21).

Traditions have many features such as: community acquired , and strongly practiced, we often hear this statement from some persons : "we have our traditions" as traditions distinguished in hardship in change them to make these traditions as a control for them: trends, dimensions and aggressive wards, These tradition will make for the solidity of the society and building the society in strong way as that is what we can see in the different Jordanian Classes.

4:2 habits in Jordan: habits well-known as: group of deeds, behaviors, patterns which are multiply by the group in some points and social situations (Al-Rabayieh,1993,51).

Habit is behavioral line continued for a long time even it became fix and stable to receive to the degree of agree on it wither on the level of the person or community and the habits distinguished in auto, forcing and connecting with some kind of legendaries or fabulous elements and varied in some rationality beside society wish to keep them.

Examples on some Jordanian habits: way of dressing, feeding, what happened in weddings and sad occasions, treatments, selling and purchasing, entertainments parties and others.

In Jordan Society dispread many traditions and habits with infinity number and the value of performed these social phenomena that it make the life easy for the persons and communities to shape social control beside references and solutions for many problems, so habits are economic in their results because they resume time and make less efforts in thinking.

4:3 Social Values in Jordan:

4:3:1 Values Concept: values are: basic measurements are used by any community or civilized group of people to limit and dimension the ideas and deeds wither in the individual behavior or the community and that ratio differ in the principle differences which raise on them but what we can use as positive value in some societies may be considered negative value in other society (Al-Kurd,1985,24). As no society has social values limiting the behaviors of the person and the community as we consider values the skeleton of any social system for the basics of social relations which connected in them among individuals.

Jordan Society expand its values from the systems of Humanity, Islam and Arab values and corrected the relation among its sons on the basis or national connection, so its development stood on sharing all classes of the society and organizations of the society in building and producing to achieve integral social growth in freedom and social equity freedom (J.N.D,1991,170).

We can count the number of dominant values in the Jordanian Society because it discussed all principles of life so they are the basic criteria which we can through them identify wither our deeds correct or false, good or bad and they dimensioned our deeds and values may be dominant in some societies and not necessary become useful in spite of scattered all over the society and dimensioned more to perform them like killing the killer and tribe spirit.

May any say, that value is considered a value when it useful and take into account religious principles except that when cannot call it value if it is harmful and opposite to the society nature ass good deeds are value while bad deeds are not considered a value while we were conflict against it and call anybody do with them abnormal so the opposites of values we cannot call them values when we try to go against them (Obeidat,1997,40).

4:3:2 Dominant Values in Jordanian Society: These values differ according to their source and we can classify them in the Jordanian Society that they are values extended from (Obeidat,8/3/2008):

1- Religion: they are classified as basic high rank values: believe in God, veracity, benediction, equity, contentment and others.

2- Family: modesty, and make the women far away from any deeds may offense to her honor.

- 3- Social class: shame, competition and take in authority.
- 4-Living style: manhood, magnanimity, and consumer guidance.
- 5-Political system and orientations: patriotism and citizenship.

Fifth: social change in Jordan

5:1 social change concepts: Modern sociologists agreed that social change is every change site inside society corporation wither in its constructing or functions during any limited period of time, as social change in this way mean every change site inside social population construct, in its class construction, social systems, social relations styles, or in the values or criteria which may effect in the individual behavior to limit their sites and their roles in different organizations which belong to them(Kamel,2003,830).

Jordanian Society exposed, as other societies, to many changes in its differ social systems and in its values beside social traditions, there are two types of factors made these changes (Al-Rabayieh,1993,54-57):

First: external factors: factors may effect on the society from outside:

- a- Technology advancing.
- b- Connecting with developed countries.
- c- Cultural spread.
- d- Globalization.

Second: internal factors: they are the factors which may effect on the society from inside it:

- a- Developed transporting.
- b - Environmental factor (natural and social)
- c- Demographic factor.
- d-Important political leaders.

We can say that limiting the leadership among Hashemite family in Jordan who are considered from the most important leaders in the world, made large social changes inside the Jordanian Society, politically, economically and socially.

5:2 forms of Social Change in Jordan:

Many social and developing changes happened in Jordan since the establishment of the Jordanian Emirate (1921), they were very slow at first but they became more rapid early in 1950s from the past century as they become more rapid from the middle of 1970s from the past century and from the characteristics of social change in Jordan:

- 1- Education spread and decrease in the ratio of literacy.
- 2- Women participating increased in the work in all establishments.
- 3- Increasing in the number of factors and modern zone.
- 4- Imagination from villages and Bedouin sites to the city.
- 5- Living and health level became better.
- 6- Spread of transporting and communications.
- 7- Spreading new social values: rationalization in consumption, and hard work.
- 8- Appearing of new social habits: wedding parties in popular halls.
- 9- Changing in Jordanian family type from extended family to nuclear family.

Sixth: Social transformation in Jordan

6:1 Social transformation concept: continuous operation of modification from inside and outside for the social system connecting in it social changes and cultural changes among them while they are connecting in strong way to make one of them call the other in most cases (Kamel,2003,830).

6:2 Factors of Social transformation in Jordan: changing factors resemble social movements factors far away but from the most important factors for social movements in Jordanian Society and from the scene of witnessed people and experiments:

- 1- Elasticity and easy in changing social for the individual: To depend on the type of the social system wither it agreed on movement or not this on one hand as it depend on the political system type wither it permit in free movement or not from the other side. Jordanian system is considered from open systems which may permit for their people to change their sites and social roles.
- 2- Science: the main factor in social movement inside Jordanian Society and there are varied in examples which pointed to receive number of persons from the poor class to high ranks in Jordanian society so from the person who had high ranks and transport their families and tribes to higher ranks those who got high scientific certificates and occupied rule occupations in the scientific colleges or had gained Ministries in their own efforts, their science, appreciate of the government for them to install them in sites suitable for their specializations and their scientific certificates without looking for their social class or social circumstances.

As, we mentioned above that most of these scientific people received to the top of Jordanian Parliament because of high people trust in their science and not in their social class let mention fourteenth Parliament elections that appeared fail of many traditional nominatives from the sons of sheriff tribes who were the habit in nomination

always and the success of independent persons from the holders of high certificates and this group of winners as usual produce itself in different extinguished shapes and in democratic civilized way so we can see that it is necessary to invest in this phenomena and use it in success equations and achievement beside political stable for the dimensions of the Jordanian government(Al-Mashaqbeh,2003).

From the clear examples: success of three high Consultant Physicians in important specializations on Middle Bedouin Circle (in one of the Jordanian Parliament circles) to make huge surprise carry many meanings, the continents of the movements and the social change among faraway places settlers (semi desert) specially, this will produce a start point for new social and political stage to form new style from social movement, and quality cultural among Jordanian Bedouin (Abu smaheh,2003).

3- modernization Operations in Jordanian (www.irbidnet.com): Jordanian society transmit from rational modernization stage to creative step, extinguish and creativity need rebuilding for the creative social personality in a away assure on achieving the balance between the old and the modern, and stand on the most modern theories in management to create economy resemble compound of artistic, cultural and socially: capable to transmit Jordan (persons and groups) for whole security modernization operation .

To collect the fruits of modernization operation, it must completed in parallel and chronically lines in different sectors inside Jordanian Society so there is a need for constructing fixed strategy take into account review of political, educational, cultural, Mass Medias, and redrew the bases on which the university that must stand on, their continents, policy, tools to build them, developing the experiences of professors in the universities, open the opportunities for youth people to open for outside world, understanding the world cultures, occupying advanced occupations in the society, site the freedom as a base for creativity, to clarify the young people thinking in weather open in it the road toward developing the whole country.

Seventh- Social Problems in Jordanian Society (Al-Kurd,1985,24):

It is obvious that there are no society may not face social problems and Jordanian Society in spite of its connecting and its consolidation but it suffer from some social problems as we can say that they are at the surface and not cute to differ clearly in different Jordanian environments and the way the settlers they live:

1-There are special problems among urban:

- a- Crowded of people and the varied of daily life demands in the cities.
- b- Unqualified and incomplete of health, social and cultural services.
- c- Weakness of family consolidation rationally compared with suburban families.

2-Rural people suffered:

- a- Low level of health services.
- b- Low level of education.
- c- Immigration from rural to urban sites.

3-Bedouins exposed to solve operation in Jordanian Society and the ratio of Bedouin (in the meaning of traveling and transmitting) cannot mentioned, so their main problem set in unstable for them in restrict place. Lower of their economic income and social in general.

4-Camps: suffer from many living problems in all sides of the life because they survive on what may introduce to them (UNRWA) from "low level" of helping.

Another social problems differ in their dangerous share in them all Jordanian Social environments:

- 1- Hired school buildings (low educational circumstances)
- 2- Inflation of urban on the account of suburban people.
- 3- High costs for marriage.
- 4-Divorce is considered from the huge problems in spite of low ratio.
- 5- Problem of free time among young people.
- 6- Imitation without thinking to the west: problem
- 7- Uncontrolled on parturition events.
- 8- High ratio of traffic accidents.
- 9- Using guns in celebrations and occasions .
- 10-Young unmarried women: from the most important changes in Jordanian Society .
- 11- Conflict against women- occasionally- and harm, unexpected and unvalued her .
- 12- Unemployment and poverty (Al-Khaza'aleh,1999,139-161).
- 13- Ignoring agricultural lands and immigration toward city.

Eighth: Results and Recommendations

8:1 Results: the study had many results:

- Jordanian country was ruled by many political systems and stand on its land many nations during Islamic Wars or Arab Immigrations from Arabian Peninsula which lead to varied in the originality of his people and varied in racism, beside religious and linguistic varied.
- High ratio of people growth resulted from natural increase among people in general and unnatural increasing

specially as a result of coactive exterior immigrations among comers from neighbor countries specially Iraq and Palestine.

- People Jordanian Pyramid distinguished in wide base resulted from high ratio of children.
- Clear changes happened in the nature of Jordanian Social building resulted for many reasons: change in the shape of Jordanian family and dominant of nuclear family ordered on it huge social change in habits and traditions.
- In spite of modernization operations that completed in Jordanian society, still, the soul of the tribe is the dominant style among his sons who distinguished in strong relations among the members of the family, consolidation, connecting, crowded and social join liability.
- Huge positive change happened on the site of the woman in Jordanian Society from the early of 1950s from twentieth century, because the wide opportunities for education, work, legislations and laws which issued consequently, that strengthen and support woman site in the society so Jordanian women inter in the sea of three authorities: executive, statutory and judicial authority.
- Easy in social movement in the face of Jordanian people resulting from modernization operations which happened since early the start of the Emirate.

8:2 Recommendations: the study had many recommendations like the following which may improve the quality of the life rationally in Jordanian society:

- Widening in constructing infrastructure and education and health facilitations as a result of high rate in people growth.
- Widening in constructing muse services like parks and carnies, sport clubs to solve the problem of free time which may face the youth people who their ratio received to 58% from the Jordanian Society Population.
- Make the legislations effective which may strengthen the values of: survival, equity, liberality, freedom of opinions, sharing in political and popular life and free conceptual negotiations.
- Supporting national union through achieving equity for all groups of Jordanian Society.
- Decline from the ratio of unemployment and poverty by invest natural resources and use them in ideal ways and focus on ecological and traditional tourism.

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Table no.1 Development of population increasing and their growth for chosen years .

year	population
1952	586.200
1961	900.200
1979	2.110.300
1994	4.139.458
2000	5.039.000
2004	5.350.000
2011(sup positive)	6.250.720

Source: General Statistics Department-Jordan

Table no.2 the size of Jordanian Governorates population year 2004.

Region	governorates	population	Ratio %	Total
Northern	Irbid	952.000	17.8	27.8
	Al-Mafraq	250.000	4.7	
	Ajloun	123.000	2.3	
	Jerash	161.000	3	
Moderate	The Capital	2.074.000	38.8	62.9
	Al-Balqa'	356.000	6.7	
	Al- Zarga	799.000	14.9	
	Madaba	135.000	2.5	
Southern	Al-Kerak	211.000	3.9	9.3
	Al-Tafelah	77.000	1.4	
	Ma'an	102.000	1.9	
	Aqaba	110.000	2.1	
sum	12	5.350.000	100	100

Source: researcher from the data of Jordanian Statistical Department.

Table no.3The geographical distribution for population in Regions

Region	Ratio of area	Ratio of population	Density (person/Km ²)
Northern	32	27.8	41.6
Moderate	17	62.9	211.7
southern	51	9.3	10.9

